

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
1	BRS	L1	160	bend\$6 near10 ((fresnel or prism\$6) near3 lens)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/14 01:23
2	BRS	L8	51	359/\$.ccls. and 1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/14 01:38
3	BRS	L15	109	1 not 8	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/14 01:37
4	BRS	L22	207	fresnel near10 equivalent	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/14 01:41
5	BRS	L29	75	(359/\$ or 351/\$).ccls. and 22	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/14 01:39
6	BRS	L36	75	29 not 1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/14 01:39
7	BRS	L43	14	((fresnel or prismatic) near20 equivalent) near10 (curved or flat)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/14 01:45
8	BRS	L50	0	((fresnel) near20 equivalent) near20 (curved and flat)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/14 01:46
9	BRS	L57	9	((fresnel) same equivalent) same (curved and flat)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/14 01:46

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	160	bend\$6 near10 ((fresnel or prism\$6) near3 lens)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/14 01:23
8	51	359/\$.ccls. and (bend\$6 near10 ((fresnel or prism\$6) near3 lens))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/14 01:38
15	109	(bend\$6 near10 ((fresnel or prism\$6) near3 lens)) not (359/\$.ccls. and (bend\$6 near10 ((fresnel or prism\$6) near3 lens)))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/14 01:37
22	207	fresnel near10 equivalent	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/14 01:41
29	75	(359/\$ or 351/\$).ccls. and (fresnel near10 equivalent)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/14 01:39
36	75	((359/\$ or 351/\$).ccls. and (fresnel near10 equivalent)) not (bend\$6 near10 ((fresnel or prism\$6) near3 lens))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/14 01:39
43	14	((fresnel or prismatic) near20 equivalent) near10 (curved or flat)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/14 01:45
50	0	((fresnel) near20 equivalent) near20 (curved and flat)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/14 01:46
57	9	((fresnel) same equivalent) same (curved and flat)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/14 01:46

US-PAT-NO: 6074196

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6074196 A

TITLE: Fresnel lens manufacturing apparatus

----- KWIC -----

A Fresnel lens is characterized in that its thickness is small. A virtual concave or convex lens, having curved faces, is split with reference to a great number of minute sections. The curved faces as split into the plural sections are arranged on a plane surface to define the Fresnel lens, which is optically equivalent to the original concave or convex lens virtually plotted. The Fresnel lens is also understood as a combination of a plurality of minute lens elements which are different in direction of refraction. The Fresnel lens has an advantage in that its thickness and weight is smaller than an equivalent concave or convex lens, and in that it can be manufactured easily in mass production by injection molding. The Fresnel lens is generally used as a plate for condensing light projected from a light source. One of the two faces of the Fresnel lens can be provided with a deposit of reflective material, to obtain a Fresnel mirror, which is generally used in an overhead projector as a reflector placed on a stage for supporting a transparent original.



US-PAT-NO: 5840352

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5840352 A

TITLE: Fresnel lens manufacturing apparatus

----- KWIC -----

A Fresnel lens is characterized in that its thickness is small. A virtual concave or convex lens, having curved faces, is split with reference to a great number of minute sections. The curved faces as split into the plural sections are arranged on a plane surface to define the Fresnel lens, which is optically equivalent to the original concave or convex lens virtually plotted. The Fresnel lens is also understood as a combination of a plurality of minute lens elements which are different in direction of refraction. The Fresnel lens has an advantage in that its thickness and weight is smaller than an equivalent concave or convex lens, and in that it can be manufactured easily in mass production by injection molding. The Fresnel lens is generally used as a plate for condensing light projected from a light source. One of the two faces of the Fresnel lens can be provided with a deposit of reflective material, to obtain a Fresnel mirror, which is generally used in an overhead projector as a reflector placed on a stage for supporting a transparent original.



US-PAT-NO: 5178636

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5178636 A

TITLE: Tuned Fresnel lens for multifocal intraocular applications including small incision surgeries

----- KWIC -----

Referring to FIGS. 1A-1C, as explained above, a conventional plano convex lens 10 can be sliced into thin cylindrical sections, as shown. A Fresnel lens 100 which is effectively a flat array of thin annular lenses may then be formed, as shown in FIGS. 1B and 1C this lens 100 is therefore substantially the optical equivalent of the lens 10 shown in FIG. 1A.

US-PAT-NO: 4318890

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4318890 A

TITLE: Reactor for generating granular metal hydride

----- KWIC -----

Second, the lens must be sufficiently thin to minimize energy transmission loss by absorption and diffusion within the lens material, with the resulting heat build-up that occurs thereby. Although a regular double convex quartz lens can be employed, a quartz lens of Fresnel type design will have a minimum lens thickness because of its flat plate cross section and still will achieve equivalent refraction and focusing parameters.

US-PAT-NO: 4233127

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4233127 A

TITLE: Process and apparatus for generating hydrogen and oxygen using solar energy

----- KWIC -----

Second, the lens must be sufficiently thin to minimize energy transmission loss by absorption and diffusion within the lens material, with the resulting heat build-up that occurs thereby. Although a regular double convex quartz lens can be employed, a quartz lens of Fresnel type design will have a minimum lens thickness because of its flat plate cross section and still will achieve equivalent refraction and focusing parameters.

US-PAT-NO: 3861785

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3861785 A

TITLE: WIDE ANGLE MIRROR ASSEMBLY

----- KWIC -----

More particularly, it is an object of this invention to provide a mirror assembly which incorporates a Fresnel lens combined with a plane mirror to define in a flat structure the equivalent of a convex mirror, but without bulging or convexity and without optical distortion or glare.

US-PAT-NO: 5061052

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5061052 A

TITLE: Television picture enhancement device

----- KWIC -----

Detailed Description Text - DETX (14):

The lenses 16 and 18 may be secured in fixed relation relative to each other by first assembling the top and bottom framework panels 34 and 36 together with the side panel 30, as illustrated in FIG. 2. The Fresnel lens 18 is then flexed and inserted laterally into the slots defined between the guides strips 46 and 48. The plastic structure of the Fresnel lens 18 is sufficiently resilient to allow the planar sheet of plastic from which the Fresnel lens 18 is formed to bend and follow the curvature of the curved guides strips 46 and 48.

Current US Original Classification - CCOR (1):

359/742

Current US Cross Reference Classification - CCXR (2):

359/618

Current US Cross Reference Classification - CCXR (3):

359/619

US-PAT-NO: 5929445

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5929445 A

TITLE: Passive infrared detector

----- KWIC -----

It is understood that one skilled in the art can form and/or bend a Fresnel lens to focus received radiation to a predetermined angle, and also that an array or set of Fresnel lens segments or sections may be formed as a sheet or strip in a manner known in the art. As shown in the illustrative embodiment of FIG. 3, the Fresnel lens array 26 is configured to be generally concave with the curved portion oriented away from the entrance window of the exposed surface. In other embodiments, the Fresnel lens array 26 may have a generally convex configuration. It should be understood that the sectors of the Fresnel lens array may be individually substantially planar but angularly positioned with respect to each other to provide a generally concave or a generally convex configuration.

US-PAT-NO: 5717203

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5717203 A

TITLE: Infrared motion detector with 180 .degree. detecting range

----- KWIC -----

As shown in FIG. 3, the focusing lens 20 is semi-cylindrical with its central axis indicated by numeral 21 for the purpose of reference. Such a lens has been known and may be made by bending a Fresnel lens made of a polyethylene sheet into a semi-cylindrical form. According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, as illustrated in FIG. 3, the sheet to be bent to form the focusing lens 20 is partitioned into three strip-like lens portions 20-1, 20-2 and 20-3 one on top of another which are bent together. The lens portions 20-1, 20-2 and 20-3 may be of the same or different widths (in the direction of the axis 21), each being adapted to receive and focus infrared signals from sources at distances within a difference range. This is schematically illustrated in FIG. 4 wherein the detector assembly 10 is set at a certain height and a somewhat downward orientation. One of the lens portions is adapted to detect infrared sources at horizontal radial distances in a first range between D.sub.1 and D.sub.2 from the detector assembly 10, another being for sources at distances in a second range between D.sub.2 and D.sub.3, and the third being for sources at distances in excess of D.sub.3, where the distances D.sub.1, D.sub.2 and D.sub.3 may be set, for example, equal to 3 m, 8 m, and 15 m, respectively.

US-PAT-NO: 4990783

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4990783 A

TITLE: Range insensitive infrared intrusion detector

----- KWIC -----

In EP-A1-No. 0'262'241 (corresponding to U.S. Pat. No. 4,740,701), it was suggested to provide an infrared detector having a field of detection in the form of sharply defined strips or elongate zones of substantially uniform sensitivity to infrared radiation without a gap by bending a thin cylindrical Fresnel lens in the longitudinal direction in such a way that the radius of curvature corresponds to its focal length. The infrared sensor is arranged approximately in the focal point of thus created cylindrical Fresnel lens. An advantage of this arrangement is that a protective curtain without a gap is obtained, but the disadvantage is that the sensitivity of the detector decreases with increasing distance from the detector. (The sensitivity of the detector is approximately inversely proportional to the distance from the infrared intrusion detector; see FIG. 7.)

US-PAT-NO: 4124282

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4124282 A

TITLE: Ophthalmic lenses

----- KWIC -----

According to a preferred feature of the invention, however, such a lens may be produced by providing a lens blank with an optically finished surface, and then bending the lens blank to introduce the required prismatic effect into said lens surface, the bending of the lens being so controlled as to produce in said optically finished surface the required transverse band.

The bending of the lens blank coupled with the grinding of the said opposite surface introduces a prismatic effect into the finished lens and has the result, when the initial optically finished surface is curved, of relocating the centers of curvature of the portions of the lens defined by the axis of bending. If desired, the said opposite surface of the initial lens blank by itself incorporate such a prismatic effect in order to reduce the grinding required to finish the said opposite surface of the lens, in which case the former may be flat or of shallower angle than otherwise required. There are also special cases where it is preferable that the aberration is not exactly mid-way between the optical centers.

US-PAT-NO: 3903531

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3903531 A

TITLE: Color micro optic apparatus

----- KWIC -----

Referring now to FIG. 7 of the drawings, still another method of using the apparatus as a camera is illustrated here using a Fresnel lens. The numeral 44 denotes a conventional Fresnel lens as is illustrated in combination with a light scattering screen 46 which passes and scatters the light from photographic objective 40 through the microfiche 12 as illustrated. The use of the Fresnel lens solves the problem of large angle rays, thereby decreasing the requirement for the use of septa 34. In the arrangement illustrated at FIG. 7, the Fresnel lens has essentially the same focal length as that of lens 40 and functions to bend the principal rays from different parts of an object into parallel rays, these latter rays passing through the microfiche 10 via the several sets of color filters 24, 26, 28. If desired, however, septa 34 may be employed in the embodiment of FIG. 7.


US-PAT-NO: 3824609


DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3824609 A

TITLE: COLOR MICRO OPTIC APPARATUS

----- KWIC -----

Referring now to FIG. 7 of the drawings, still another method of using the apparatus as a camera is illustrated, here using a Fresnel lens. The numeral 44 denotes a conventional Fresnel lens as is illustrated in combination with a light scattering screen 46 which passes and scatters the light from photographic objective 40 through the microfiche 12 as illustrated. The use of the Fresnel lens solves the problem of large angle rays, thereby decreasing the requirement for the use of septa 34. In the arrangement illustrated at FIG. 7, the Fresnel lens has essentially the same focal length as that of lens 40 and functions to bend the principal rays from different parts of an object into parallel rays, these latter rays passing through the microfiche 10 via the several sets of color filters 24, 26, 28. If desired, however, septa 34 may be employed in the embodiment of FIG. 7.

		Document ID	Current OR	Kind Codes	Source	Issue Date	Pages
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	US 5929445 A	250/353		USPAT	19990727	NA
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	US 5717203 A	250/221		USPAT	19980210	NA
3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	US 4990783 A	250/353		USPAT	19910205	NA
4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	US 4124282 A	351/168		USPAT	19781107	NA

		Document ID	Current OR	Kind Codes	Source	Issue Date	Pages
5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	US 3903531 A	396/307		USPAT	19750902	NA
6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	US 3824609 A	396/307		USPAT	19740716	NA

US-PAT-NO: 5929445

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5929445 A

TITLE: Passive infrared detector

DATE-ISSUED: July 27, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Barone; Stephen	Dix Hills	NY	N/A	N/A

ASSIGNEE INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Electro-Optic Technologies, LLC	Dix Hills	NY	N/A	N/A	02

APPL-NO: 08/ 712617

DATE FILED: September 13, 1996

INT-CL: [06] G01J005/08,G08B013/193

US-CL-ISSUED: 250/353;250/DIG.1

US-CL-CURRENT: 250/353; 250/DIG.1

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 250/342; 250/349 ; 250/353 ; 250/DIG.1

REF-CITED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
3036219	May 1962	Thompson	N/A N/A N/A
3524180	August 1970	Cruse	N/A N/A N/A
3631434	December 1971	Schwartz	N/A N/A N/A
3703718	November 1972	Berman	N/A N/A N/A
3886360	May 1975	Reiss et al.	N/A N/A N/A
3958118	May 1976	Schwarz	N/A N/A N/A
4321594	March 1982	Galvin et al.	N/A N/A N/A
4342987	August 1982	Rossin	N/A 250/353 N/A
4404468	September 1983	Kleinschmidt	N/A N/A N/A
4420688	December 1983	Le Bars	N/A N/A N/A
4429223	January 1984	Wagli	N/A N/A N/A
4429224	January 1984	Wagli et al.	N/A N/A N/A
4442359	April 1984	Lederer	N/A N/A N/A
4768020	August 1988	Chen	N/A 250/DIG. N/A
4876445	October 1989	McMaster	N/A 1 N/A
4912331	March 1990	Owers	N/A 250/DIG. N/A
4978843	December 1990	Yamakawa	N/A 1 N/A

US-PAT-NO: 5717203

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5717203 A

TITLE: Infrared motion detector with 180 .degree. detecting range

DATE-ISSUED: February 10, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Yung, Simon K. C.	Jardine's Lookout	N/A	N/A	HK

APPL-NO: 08/ 800302

DATE FILED: February 18, 1997

PARENT-CASE:

This is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/346,049, filed Nov. 29, 1994, now abandoned.

INT-CL: [06] G08B013/18,G01J005/08

US-CL-ISSUED: 250/221;250/222.1 ;250/353 ;340/567

US-CL-CURRENT: 250/221; 250/222.1 ; 250/353 ; 340/567

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 250/221; 250/222.1 ; 250/239 ; 250/342 ; 250/353 ; 250/203.1 ; 340/555 ; 340/556 ; 340/557 ; 340/565 ; 340/567

REF-CITED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
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4703171	October 1987	Kahl et al.	250/221 N/A N/A
4873469	October 1989	Young et al.	315/155 N/A N/A
4982176	January 1991	Schwarz	N/A N/A N/A
5015994	May 1991	Hoberman et al.	340/567 N/A N/A
5101194	March 1992	Sheffer	340/567 N/A N/A
5103346	April 1992	Chang	N/A N/A N/A
5124546	June 1992	Hu	250/216 N/A N/A
5308985	May 1994	Lee	250/353 N/A N/A
5386210	January 1995	Lee	340/567 N/A N/A
5393978	February 1995	Schwarz	250/353 N/A N/A

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

PCT International Search Report dated Apr. 22, 1996, for International Application No. PCT/IB95/01127.

US-PAT-NO: 4990783

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4990783 A

TITLE: Range insensitive infrared intrusion detector

DATE-ISSUED: February 5, 1991

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Muller; Kurt A.	Stafa	N/A	N/A	CH
Mahler; Hansjurg	Hombrechtikon	N/A	N/A	CH

ASSIGNEE INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Cerberus A.G.	N/A	N/A	N/A	CH	03

APPL-NO: 07/ 409142

DATE FILED: September 19, 1989

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
CH	3508/88	September 22, 1988

INT-CL: [05] G01J005/08,G08B013/18

US-CL-ISSUED: 250/353;250/342

US-CL-CURRENT: 250/353; 250/342 ; 250/DIG.1

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 250/353; 250/338.1 ; 250/221 ; 250/342 ; 340/567 ; 340/600

REF-CITED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
4339748	July 1982	Guscott et al.	340/555 N/A N/A
4625115	November 1986	Guscott	250/353 N/A N/A
4709152	November 1987	Muller et al.	250/342 N/A N/A
4734585	March 1988	Owers	250/353 N/A N/A
4752769	June 1988	Knaup et al.	340/567 N/A N/A
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4893014	January 1990	Geck	250/353 N/A N/A
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FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
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US-PAT-NO: 4124282
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4124282 A

TITLE: Ophthalmic lenses

DATE-ISSUED: November 7, 1978

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Bush, Sydney J.	Kirkella, Hull	N/A	N/A	GB2

APPL-NO: 05/ 694924

DATE FILED: June 11, 1976

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
GB	25448/75	June 13, 1975
GB	5476/76	February 11, 1976
GB	7106/76	February 23, 1976
GB	7309/76	February 24, 1976

INT-CL: [02] G02C007/06

US-CL-ISSUED: 351/168

US-CL-CURRENT: 351/168

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 351/168; 351/170

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
204,803	August 1959	AT	351/168

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John E. Archer, "Evaluation and Application . . ." Optometric Weekly, vol. 47, No. 46, Nov. 15, 1956, pp. 2066-2067.

Henry A. Knoll, "The Optical Characteristics . . .," Amer. J. Optom. & Archives . . ., vol. 39, No. 10, Oct. 1962, pp. 538-542.

ART-UNIT: 257

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Sacher, Paul A.

ABSTRACT:

US-PAT-NO: 3824609

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3824609 A

TITLE: COLOR MICRO OPTIC APPARATUS

DATE-ISSUED: July 16, 1974

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Tevick, George J.	Leonia	NJ	N/A	N/A

ASSIGNEE INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Personal Communications, Inc.	Stamford	CT	N/A	N/A	02

APPL-NO: 05/ 332284

DATE FILED: February 14, 1973

INT-CL: [] G03b033/14

US-CL-ISSUED: 354/102;95/12.2 ;95/37 ;352/66 ;352/67

US-CL-CURRENT: 396/307; 352/66 ; 352/67

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 95/12.2; 95/37 ; 352/66 ; 352/67 ; 355/32 ; 355/33 ; 355/88

REF-CITED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
1872501	August 1932	Rehlander	95/12.21 N/A N/A
2382604	August 1945	Capstaff et al.	355/33 N/A N/A
3641895	February 1972	Bestenreiner et al.	95/12.21 N/A N/A
3712724	January 1973	Courtney-Pratt	N/A 95/37 N/A

ART-UNIT: 211

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Moses, Richard L.

ABSTRACT:

A color micro optic apparatus which employs black and white photographic film in taking and yet produces color images upon readout. Distributed sets of contiguous color filters, each set having (for example) red, green, and blue filters, are sequentially aligned with corresponding sets of lensettes of microfiche. In use as a camera, red light activates only those emulsion portions of the microfiche which are beneath the red filters, similar

Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
1	BRS	L1	9	USPAT, US-PGPUB, EPO, JPO, DERWENT, IBM	2001/12/31 13:10
2	BRS	L8	2	USPAT, US-PGPUB, EPO, JPO, DERWENT, IBM	2001/12/31 13:13
3	BRS	L15	674	USPAT, US-PGPUB, EPO, JPO, DERWENT, IBM	2001/12/31 13:14
4	BRS	L22	26	USPAT, US-PGPUB, EPO, JPO, DERWENT, IBM	2001/12/31 13:14

TDB



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